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The Daily Capital Journal

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR—NO. 158

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT LAST NIGHT NEAR VERDUN

German Make Repeated Attacks On Fleury, Capturing Part of Village But Lose Enormously—Russians Drive Ahead Crossing Stockod River But Meet Fierce Resistance—British Gained Some Ground, But Not Important

Paris, Aug. 4.—In a most violent battle northeast of Verdun last night the Germans suffered enormous losses in repeated counter attacks with massed formations, it was officially announced this afternoon.

The fighting continued throughout the night and early today, with first one side and then the other advancing. At one stage the French reoccupied Thiaumont redoubt, lost several weeks ago, only to lose it later.

Bloody fighting occurred around the village of Fleury. The Germans entered the southern part of Fleury, but despite desperate counter attacks were unable to recapture the station.

The Teuton attacks was made against the whole of the Thiaumont-Fleury front. Time and again German columns threw themselves against French lines, only to fall back in confusion under murderous fire.

The French followed up their successes against one of these German counter attacks and pushed their way into the Thiaumont works. The Germans immediately trained a heavy fire upon the position, forcing the French detachment to retire. In withdrawing the French brought with them eighty German prisoners.

All German attacks on the new French positions in the region of Vacherauville were repulsed.

Russians Use Bayonet.
Petrograd, Aug. 4.—Driving in toward Kovel, Russian detachments crossed to the left bank of the Stokhod river in the region of Lubech, capturing a series of heights where they fortified themselves, it was officially announced today.

The enemy was forced back behind the River Stokhod, a tributary of the Stokhod.

On the west bank of the Stokhod the Russians advanced fighting all the way. A bloody engagement occurred in the village of Rudka Mirinskaya, where bayonet fighting was resorted to in the streets. The village changed hands several times, but was finally retained by the Slavs who resisted repeated attempts to dislodge them.

In the region of Korytnik Russian fire repelled enemy columns. Elsewhere there was mutual artillery fighting on the eastern front.

No Changes at Somme.
London, Aug. 4.—The left wing of the British army engaged in the great Somme offensive, gained some ground during the night as the result of minor operations west of the village of Pozieres. General Haig reported to the war office this afternoon.

Other minor operations occurred during the night north of Bazentin Le Petit and also northwest of Delville wood. A few German prisoners were taken.

Further north along the British front, a raiding party destroyed a German mine shaft east of Loos. Near the Ypres-Comines road, a small mine was exploded in the German lines, British troops occupying the crater.

Considerable artillery occurred last night along various parts of the British front.

Six New Suspects Face Arrest In Connection With Recent Bomb Outrages

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Six new suspects face arrest today in connection with the recent bomb outrages.

Deputy District Attorney James Brennan made this announcement today and followed it with instructions to the special bomb squad to renew activity.

"The ring is larger than we at first suspected," said Brennan. "There were many fingers in the pie, although some of those involved played only a minor part and had no idea, probably, of what the final results of their plotting would be. Our mass of circumstantial evidence is growing today and involving more and more people."

Investigation of the activities of several well known anarchists continued and police predicted the deportation of a number of foreigners.

A systematic effort to rid the city of anarchists was announced by Police Judge John J. Sullivan today following the announcement of District Attorney Fickert that he had discovered letters in the files of Thomas J. Mooney, alleged bomb plotter, indicating his intention to resort to "direct action" to gain control of the San Francisco situation.

Wanted Real Live Reds.
One letter, according to Fickert, addressed to an executive officer of the I. O. O. F.

FRENCH DRUM AND CURTAIN FIRE HERALDS FURTHER DRIVE BY ALLIES



FRENCH HEAVY GUN AND MAP OF FRANCO-BRITISH ADVANCE
As a result of recent slight gains the British held the line from Thiepval southward to Longueval, shown in the upper portion of the accompanying map. Their line joined the French line northeast of Hardecourt, about the center of the map. The double line is the old battle front before the Franco-British advance. The British are trying to reach Rapaume, and the French immediate objective is Peronne, both important railway and road centers. The French now command the railroad from Cambles to Clerly, leading to Peronne, and have overrun a wide stretch of German first line trenches. French artillery is increasingly active, indicating new attempts to advance the infantry.

HAIL HITS WHEAT DAMAGE IS PLACED NEAR \$15,000,000

Sweeps Over Dakotas, Minnesota and Saskatchewan Territories

HUNDRED SQUARE MILES DESTROYED IN CANADA

More Than a Million Acres Ruined On This Side the Line

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 4.—The wheat crop of the great Northwest on both sides of the American-Canadian line, was so seriously damaged today by hail storms and tornadoes that the damage this afternoon was variously estimated at from 10 to 15 million dollars.

As telegraphic communication was restored with the damaged towns, it was learned that an area of 100 square miles in one section of Saskatchewan and of more than a million acres in the Dakotas and Minnesota had been swept by two separate storms.

The Canadian damage was estimated at five millions of dollars. Late reports this afternoon from Crookston, Minn., said damage to crops there would run high into the millions, perhaps five millions. From Fargo, N. D., it was said the damage in that vicinity would be at least five millions of dollars and perhaps eight millions.

The ruined and blighted wheat, turned over under the hail, was battered down, broke off and is practically valueless. That which was not broken was laid flat by the wind.

Portland, Hatton, Leeds, Garske, Edmore, Melville, and Aneta, North Dakota and Crookston, Thief River Falls and Red Lake Falls, Minn., were hard hit, although no one is believed to have been killed.

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GASOLINE MAY DROP
Findlay, Ohio, Aug. 4.—A sharp decline in the price of gasoline is anticipated following another slash in the price of central western oils today. The price was cut ten cents on the barrel, making a 25 cent drop within two weeks. New prices are:
North and South Lima \$1.48; Indiana \$1.33; Illinois \$1.40; Princeton \$1.52; Wooster \$1.70 and Plymouth \$1.38.

APPEAL TOO LATE

Washington, Aug. 4.—The senate resolution appealing for clemency for Roger Casement was not delivered to the British authorities until after Casement had paid the death penalty. The government offices were closed when the message reached London.

The Brazilian city of Bahia has replaced its telephone service with an American system.

Abe Martin



Th' weddin' at th' Moots home last night went off without a hitch—as th' bridegroom didn't show up. We're all disappointed when we meet th' son of an old friend.

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JUDGE CHAMBERS HOPES TO AVERT RAILROAD STRIKE

Says He Thinks the Situation Will Work Out Very Satisfactorily

CONGRESS POWERLESS TO COMPEL ARBITRATION

Both Sides Wire for Services of Board of Mediation To Assist

By Robert J. Bender.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 4.—Indications that the United States government is rapidly formulating the course of action it will pursue should the threatened railroad strike materialize, were seen today in a series of conferences between President Wilson and Judge Chambers of the United States board of mediation and conciliation.

The question also was discussed at length at the cabinet meeting.

Chambers held his first conference at the White House with the president at 9 o'clock.

Upon entering the conference he expressed himself as optimistic over a successful termination of the pending difficulty. After talking with the president for half an hour, he prepared a statement authorized by the president. Before he could give it out, however, the president called him on the telephone, requesting another conference.

At the conclusion of the second one, it is believed, likely a statement outlining the administration's position on the strike situation will be made either at the White House or at the United States board of mediation.

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OPEN SEASON FOR MOUTHY ORATORS BEGINS MONDAY

Word Artists, Wind Jammers and Paid Talkers Go to Bat

COUNTRY WILL HAVE ITS TROUBLES DIAGNOSED

Big Winds and Small Breezes Will Blow As They Are Paid to Blow

By Perry Arnold.
(United Press staff correspondent.)

New York, Aug. 4.—Next week the real political tumult and shouting will begin. The open season for orators starts Monday. From then on to November the air will be full of words. Looking forward today, it seemed safe to predict that no previous campaign will approach the one now just beginning to get under way in quantity of oratory, amplitude of speakers and miles traveled by candidates.

Republican nominee Hughes at Bridgehampton today was polishing off the drafts of the various speeches he will deliver on his trans-continental trip. At Washington senator James Ham Lewis of Chicago was conferring with leaders in response to a drafting from the national democratic committee here to "follow up" the Hughes trail across the continent. By the time Lewis finishes his little ten thousand mile jaunt behind Hughes, doing rebuttal oratory, republican vice presidential nominee Charles W. Fairbanks will swing out along the same oratorically beaten path across the continent in rebuttal of Lewis. All three men will travel over practically the same route. Whether the democrats will get in a "last word" all along this route by sending some one to follow up Fairbanks, was not made known here today.

Maine is to Get Biggest Dose
Beginning with the middle of August Maine will hold within her borders until September 11 probably the greatest meeting of political spell binders ever assembled. Both national parties are mindful of the ancient political maxim that as goes Maine, so goes the nation—and the Maine election is on September 11. The democratic list of speakers for the Wilson cause, in the New England states includes five cabinet officers; four assistant secretaries of cabinet places; half a dozen senators and eight representatives. Adolph D. Cole, head of the republican speakers bureau, had not completed today his list of G. O. P. pleaders—but it is known that in addition to Hughes, the campaign will probably include Roosevelt, Taft, Fairbanks and a dozen or more prominent progressives and old line republicans.

Cyclones for Middle West
In the middle west, it is considered likely that Hughes will make a campaign trip through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and possibly Missouri later in the season. The man democratic orator selected for this particular territory is William J. Bryan.

Political sharps here predict that President Wilson will take a long trip and let himself be seen by voters after the election.

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FIRST THING IS TO WITHDRAW TROOPS SAYS CARRANZA

Note Is Received Announcing Appointment of Peace Commissioners

MEXICAN FINANCES WILL BE CONSIDERED

American Troops In Mexico Is Most Material Question

Washington, Aug. 4.—General Carranza still insists that the first thing to be decided by the United States and Mexico is the withdrawal of the American troops.

Mexican Ambassador Arredondo today delivered to Acting Secretary of State Polk a note, which, while naming a commission and tacitly accepting the latest American proposal for a joint commission to investigate Mexican-American relations, laid stress on the fact that the Mexican commissioners are "to devote their attention preferably to the resolution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department."

The points referred to are the questions of withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil, border patrol and fixing of responsibility for border raids.

Washington officials agreed that Carranza in this manner is indicating his intention to urge these questions ahead of all others.

No specific mention is made of any broader issues to be discussed, although the last American note particularly pointed out that the administration desires to go into a larger discussion of the Mexican problem than the purely military phase.

The Mexican commissioners are expected to arrive in Washington in about a week. Ignacio Bonillas already is en route to this city. It is rumored that Atlantic City or Ashbury Park will be the place of meeting.

No doubt has yet been expressed, however, by state department officials that the Mexican conferees will show a willingness to take up questions of Mexican finances and industrial development. On the other hand the note implies that the commissioners will follow whatever lead is made by American members as they have been instructed to devote their attention preferably to the military problem.

Mexican Note Delivered.
Washington, Aug. 4.—Mexican Ambassador Arredondo today delivered to Acting Secretary of State Polk the official announcement of the appointment of the Mexican commissioners and the reply to this government's last note, proposing a commission with broad powers of discussion.

The note follows:
"Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency the following note which I have just received from my government:

"Mr. Secretary: In due reply to the courteous note of the department of

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Cities Outline Effect Of Strike---Food Would Last In Many But Two Weeks

New York, Aug. 4.—The United States would face one of the most serious food situations in decades if the threatened strike of 400,000 railroad men should materialize and become a protracted fight, according to opinions collected in a score of the larger cities by the United Press today. As the impending tie-up of 250,000 miles of railroad by the army of railway employees, would be the greatest of all strikes, so would the resultant loss and suffering be the greatest, business men from coast to coast declared.

Coast cities and cities located on navigable streams would be least affected, according to the symposium of opinions. But they would be hard hit nevertheless.

Babies and children would feel the brunt of such a strike. There would obviously be great difficulty in supplying perishable foodstuffs to thickly populated centers, even with water facilities. Shortage of milk would be the first felt, the opinions agree. Shortage of other food stuffs would come according to how perishable they are, as well as to supplies held in warehouses and storage plants.

Some cities could get along after a fashion for anywhere from two weeks to a month, steps having already been taken by city officials and public organizations looking toward motor supply trains that would scour outlying districts for foodstuffs. Philadelphia is one of these.

Would Cut Off Gasoline.
At the city station's office there it was stated that authorities would mobilize 30,000 automobiles to gather supplies from the rich farming lands for 40 miles west, south and north of the city.

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THE WEATHER
